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IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. PORTER, (OF LOUISIANA), ON THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

Tuesday, March 22.

Mr. President: I have some diffidence in addressing the Senate on this question. The honorable Senator from Missouri has, with his usual industry, pronounced an elaborate argument in support of the resolution he has offered to the Senate. I suppose it to be the result of long meditation and much preparation. Neither the time allotted me since the discussion commenced, nor the state of my health, has enabled me to give to the question the attention it merits; indeed, such is my indisposition, that, were it not for the pledge in some sort contracted yesterday with the Senate, I should decline addressing it to-day. But unless I have lost all perception of truth, and am utterly mistaken as to its effect when presented to the mind of others, I cannot be deceived in believing that no want of strength on my part can prevent me from exposing the utter feebleness of the position which the Senator has assumed.

It is not surprising, Mr. President, that great pains should be taken where a heavy responsibility is incurred. I say, sir, a heavy responsibility. The attempt is to deface and destroy the public records of the country; to alter and render obscure the journals of a former Congress which are now the public property, and with which we have no constitutional concern, except as keepers and preservers. It is more than this—it is an attempt to obliterate the truth. Yes, sir, to obliterate it. For whether the vote of the Senate was or was not correct on the occasion to which the Senator desires to apply his expunging process—whether it was the solemn expression of wise opinion, extorted from Senators under the high obligations of duty—or, as he will have it, the effusion of heated and blind party spirit, still the fact is undoubted that such a vote was given, and the object of the Senator is to have the record of that vote destroyed—that is, to erase the truth from your record. Such a proceeding, sir, is well calculated to excite solemn considerations, and calls for the exercise of every high quality which patriotism can expect at our hands.

Mr. President, it did strike me while the honorable Senator was speaking, as most remarkable, that he should take such vast pains to show the vote of the Senate was erroneous and unconstitutional, in the instance which he has selected for this new process of his. A stranger, sir, entering these halls at the time he was indulging his zeal, and prancing his epithets on the conduct of the Senate which formed a part of the last Congress, would, I am certain, have imagined that there was some provision in the Constitution of the country which required a record to be kept of all the proceedings of this body which were constitutional, and forbid any record being kept of those which were in violation of the Constitution. But, sir, that instrument may be searched in vain, and no such distinction can be found in it. The only portion which relates to our record makes none. I open it, sir, and what do I see? The imperative mandate "that each House shall keep a record of its proceedings." Well, sir, if its votes and its resolutions are unconstitutional, are they not still its proceedings? and is the obligation less solemn and less binding on us to preserve them? Before, therefore, so much time and so much energy were exhibited in a critical analysis of the nature of these acts, it behooved the Senator to show some authority for expunging proceedings of the character he supposes these to be. Until he did this, all examination into their constitutionality was unnecessary and fruitless.

The Constitution, it is clear, cannot be satisfied by the distinction the gentleman has made. Its language is directly, palpably opposed to it; so also, sir, is its spirit. It is giving the enlightened framers of that instrument credit indeed for little wisdom, to suppose that they contemplated making any difference. The objects sought to be attained by this constitutional injunction were many. They will readily suggest themselves to Senators, and it is unnecessary to enumerate them. Among the most important was the preservation of the evidence of the great public concerns and valuable private interests which depend on the action of Congress. Another scarcely less important object was to secure to the People a record of their servants' acts and votes, so that a correct judgment might be formed of their conduct, and justice dealt to them when their term of service expired. The illustrious men by whom the inestimable charter of our Union was formed, knew well that his-

tory which professes to teach, and does teach by the lights which experience furnishes, would be a false and treacherous guide if it recorded only the good deeds of men. They knew it was of equal importance it should enregister their errors and their vices, and they intended, therefore, that the record which they made provision for should be a beacon to warn as well as a light to allure. What useful knowledge, sir, could any man acquire by the perusal of ancient story, if it presented to him no examples but those which were exhibited by the virtues of antiquity—if it did not show to him the errors and vices and factions by which nations lost their freedom, as well as the simplicity and patriotism by which they established it? None, sir, none. Nor here would our journals be of any value, if they did not preserve the evidence of our faults and our follies as faithfully as they do that of our wisdom and our virtues. There is nothing therefore in the spirit of our Constitution, any more than there is in its letter, which can be tortured into the slightest support of the alarming and dangerous proposition which the Senator proposes for our adoption. I might, therefore, sir, well spare myself the task of following the honorable Senator from Missouri through the labored examination which he has made of the vote of the Senate in the year 1834, in relation to the removal of the deposits by the President, or of noticing the heated and exaggerated picture he has drawn of the motives of those by whom it was given. Such discussion can have no profitable effect on the naked question as to the power of the Senate to alter and deface the public record. It may, it is true, increase party spirit, and flush it to the perpetration of an act which, in my conscience, and on my honor, I believe will hereafter (when reason resumes its sway) be a source of deep mortification to all who now participate in it; but it can do nothing more. However, sir, some of the assertions and reasonings of the honorable Senator in this part of his speech to the Senate ought not to pass entirely unnoticed, and I may, perhaps, speak a little to a few of them before I sit down. My present purpose, however, is with the merits of the question, and leaving to the honorable Senator, for a time, the banks, and the panic, and the panic makers, and President Jackson, and his glory, and the old federalists—who, by the way, if they have joined the present Administration, are all transmuted into pure democrats of the old school—I shall proceed to discuss the subject upon these considerations, and these alone, by which, in my view of the matter, a correct conclusion can be obtained.

And proceeding to do, sir, I find it written in the fifth section of the first article of the Constitution, that "each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy." Now sir, the first question which suggests itself in the inquiry is, what is meant by the words *keep a journal of its proceedings*? To that question I know of but one answer that can be given; and it is that which instantly suggests itself to every one, learned and unlearned, who reads them, namely, that each House shall record its proceedings, and preserve the record so made. If this be not the true meaning, I know not what answer can be given. No other will satisfy the object contemplated by the Constitution. For without recording there would be no journal, and without preserving the journal would not be kept. The honorable Senator has not furnished us with his reading of this clause. He has, to be sure, talked, and talked correctly, of a variety of meanings which belong to the word *keep*, but viewed in any other light than as a handsome exercise of ingenuity, I could not see what practical result was to be attained from the disquisition; for after all, he failed to tell us what meaning he precisely attached to the expressions *keep a journal*. In this, sir, he did wisely. They have one; and one only meaning, in the common sense of all mankind. They have never had any other in England, or in Scotland, or in Ireland, nor in any of the twenty-four sovereignties which compose this union. The understanding of them has been uniform, whether applied to courts of justice or legislative bodies. *The House shall keep a journal, the Clerk shall keep a record*, in all times, and in all countries where the language prevails, have been understood to write down what is done, and to preserve what is written. The expression, it is true, is idiomatic, but for that very reason is the sense unembarrassed and perfect. It never was questioned nor denied until the honorable Senator, in this rash attempt, found it necessary to perplex and mystify what until now every one considered clear and intelligible.

If then, Mr. President, the plain meaning of the words *keep a journal of its proceedings* be that the Senate shall cause a record of its proceedings to be made and preserve them, is there an impartial man who can doubt or deny that the resolution offered by the Senator is a manifest violation of the Constitution? I think there is not; for the effect of that resolution will not be to preserve, but to destroy. Does it make any difference that only a part of these proceedings, not the whole is to be blotted, or obscured or defaced? It makes none. The injunction is, that you shall keep a journal of your proceedings; and if you deface any, the smallest portion of them, what remains is not a journal of the proceedings, but of a part of them; and this I contend is not a compliance with the Constitution. Under such construction of it, if you strike nine hundred and ninety nine parts out of a thousand, you might just as truly say you were keeping a journal of the proceedings.

If this reasoning be unsound, I trust gentlemen who follow in the debate will prove it to be so. I am sure there is ingenuity enough here to do it if it can be done. I hope they will show us how a part of a journal is the whole; and when they have done so, I will suggest to them that they will have to explain to the public mind and satisfy it, how destroying a record is obeying a mandate which requires you to preserve it. This, sir, I am aware they will find no easy task. Until it is done, permit me, in the belief that what I have advanced is true, to follow this measure out to its legitimate, I might add its inevitable consequences. Upon the principle then, involved in the resolution offered by the honorable Senator, I affirm the whole journal of the proceedings of the Legislature is completely placed at the mercy of a majority in either house of Congress. The solemn and authentic record of the great public measures which may occupy its deliberations, the equally sacred register on which private rights depend, may be struck out in an instant by the fury of triumphant faction, the promptings of sordid cupidity, or the fears of conscience-stricken profligacy. And let us not, sir, flatter ourselves that the time will not come when these things will be done. He knows little of the causes of decay and dissolution which exist at the creation of every thing which our imperfect nature produces, and which expand and gather force with age, who can doubt it. I hope the day is distant, but we do but accelerate it, sir, when we cut ourselves adrift from the Constitution.

But, says the honorable Senator, all this is *special pleading*. The word *keep* has thirty-six meanings in the dictionary, and you have no right to take one of these meanings alone. We have just as much right to select our meaning for the word from any of its various significations. This, sir, is rather a new, and certainly a very independent way of interpreting a constitutional or legal provision. But let that pass for a moment, and permit me to say that by the terms *special pleading* the Senator means *refining, hair-splitting*; there never was any thing more gratuitous said here. On the contrary sir, we rely on the plain common sense meaning of the expression; upon that sense in which the words are understood by every one the most slightly educated throughout the whole republic. We contend for the signification which the terms have every where and in all times received. If we left them for new meanings to suit extraordinary occasions, as the honorable Senator is doing, we would be open to the reproach, as he justly is. I charge it upon him, sir, and I shall make the charge good. He has departed from the usual signification, and substituted niceties and refinements for the general and popular use of the words; and in doing so, has violated a rule of construction as universal as it is sound, and which it would be a reproach to the Senator he was not familiar with, before he was three months in the office where he received his legal education.

Recurring then, sir, to the word *keep*, and its thirty-six meanings, I have to say, sir, that nothing can be more true than that the verb has a variety of senses; but does that prove that it has not one known unquestionable signification when used as it is in the Constitution of the United States? Certainly not. Sir, let the gentleman apply any one of the various meanings of this word to be found in books of philology, save that which we contend for, to the terms *keep a journal*, and I will venture to say the utter absurdity in which the process must end will convince even him how vain and futile and dangerous it is to depart from the popular understanding of the matter. No doubt, as the honorable Senator says, *keeping a door, keeping a house, and keeping a store*, do not mean the same thing. The meaning varies with the object to which the verb is applied. But

in these cases the idiomatic sense supplies the necessity of all reference to dictionaries; it is perfectly comprehended by every one, and supposes that which is done, or necessary to be done, in *keeping a door, keeping a house, or keeping a store*.—It would be a waste of time for me to explain them; they explain themselves more forcibly than I could by any other words. Verbs and adjectives in all languages, vary in their meaning by the objects to which they are applied. The latter sometimes by their position in relation to the noun. For example, the appellation *envoy extraordinary* has a clear and specific signification; transpose the words, however, and say, an *extraordinary envoy*, and they present quite another idea. Well, sir, what would you say to any one who would rise, here or elsewhere, and contend that, as the dictionaries of our language declared that the adjective *extraordinary* signified *remarkable, wonderful*, the expression *envoy extraordinary* conveyed the idea that a *wonderful envoy* had been sent to our country? Not less extravagant, I contend, sir, is it to depart from the common sense meaning which is given to the verb *keep* in all the varieties in which it is used.

Many, sir, (said Mr. P.) as are the uses which are made of it, I am not aware that it has two meanings in its application to any one object. The thing to which it is applied controls and fixes its sense, as in the terms *keep a promise, keep a journal, keep a horse*. All these have popular and known significations, from which you cannot depart without falling into conclusions absurd and untrue. Let us take by way of illustration the expression *keep a horse*. We will suppose the Senator to have delivered his to a livery stable to be kept. He calls for him some time after, and the owner of the stable tells him that the animal has perished for want of food. Reproach instantly follows this breach of engagement, and it would not be appeased. I hazard nothing in saying, by the keeper showing the honorable gentleman that, according to Webster's or any other dictionary, the verb *keep* has a variety of senses, and that one of them perfectly justified him in his notion that he was not obliged to give the horse food. Sir, I will venture to affirm the Senator would consider this perfect *special pleading*. So, sir, if he gave a friend a bundle of papers to *keep*, and, when he called for the deposit, should be told that, according to the best philologists, *keep*, among its thirty-six significations, meant to supply the necessities of life, and, finding the book refuse all sustenance, he had thrown it away as utterly incorrigible, would not the honorable Senator consider the excuse for non delivery a *great refinement*? So, too, sir, if some thirty years since, when the Senator from Missouri and myself first became acquainted on the banks of the *Shawnee* (whose beautiful Indian appellation is lost in the prosaic one of *Cumberland*), a lock of hair had been bestowed on him by his lady's love, to be kept until they again met, and on her calling for the dear pledge he had informed her that his promise to keep did not bind him to preserve, because one of the meanings of the word was to *pasture*, would she not, sir, have considered the gentleman more learned than true—a gay deceiver—and a great *hair-splitter*? And so, sir, when the Senator contends that the constitutional injunction to *keep a journal* means that you may *destroy a part of it*, I say to him that he can only reach such a conclusion by *special pleading, by refining, by hair-splitting*, or by abandoning common sense, and trampling the Constitution under foot.

No human ingenuity, sir, can sustain the proposition the Senator advances. I know there is scarcely any thing in favor of which something plausible may not be advanced, and the gentleman, I admit, has made the most of his case. But no covering he may throw over the Constitution can hide the wound he inflicts on it. The honorable Senator, under his heated feelings, may consider his case as made out; I do not say he does not so consider it. But those who look calmly at the thing will see nothing but excuses where he finds reasons. They who are anxious for the violation (I do not say there are any such in this body) may be glad to have these excuses furnished to them. But time, and the silent monitor within, will do their work, and they will live to see the day when the shout of party triumph will bring no joy; when they will be compelled to look for consolation in the repentance which ever follows the conviction of wrong committed. I hope they will have that consolation, sir; God forbid they should not.

But the honorable Senator has one ready for them now. He says, if I understand his argument correctly (and if I did not I pray to be set right,) that no practical injury can result from the act. The

process by which this consolation is obtained is somewhat curious. The gentleman tells the Senate that there are 1,000 originals of the journal, and that the defacing of that kept by the Secretary leaves all the rest complete. Well, sir, admit the position to be correct and what then? Does that furnish any argument in favor of disfiguring one of them? Whether there be many or few originals, are they not all equally under the protection of the Constitution? If so many are to be kept as a record of our proceedings, is it not indispensable they should all be true records? Did the Constitution contemplate that some of our journals should exhibit a faithful record of our proceedings, and others should not? Or am I to understand the honorable Senator that enough which are true will remain to correct that which the expunging resolution purposes to falsify? If that be the position, I leave to him and his friends all the advantage they can derive from the argument.

But, sir, I pray leave to enter my utter dissent to the proposition that we have one thousand originals of our journals. We have only one original, sir; that which is made up by our Secretary, read over to us, sanctioned by the approval of this body, and placed among the archives of the Senate. It is that, and that alone, which forms the record of our proceedings, and furnishes the original from which transcripts become evidence elsewhere. The originals of which the Senator speaks are not even copies; they are but the copies of a copy furnished by our Secretary to the printer. I am aware of the decisions of courts, which the Senator from Missouri has quoted on the admissibility of these printed copies as evidence. It is not my purpose to go into a critical investigation of the soundness of the doctrine by which such a rule has been established. I content myself with saying that these cases do not proceed on the principle that the printed journals are originals; they go on the supposition that they are true copies. In giving them even this character, the tribunals of justice have gone very far, and the cases in which they have been received are of modern date, and of somewhat doubtful authority. They have been, as it were, extorted from the courts by the great convenience of the practice, and from a strong and in general a well-founded belief that they are faithful transcripts. But at the utmost, they are nothing more than *prima facie* evidence, and if contradicted by the original in writing, of which I have spoken, they must instantly yield to the higher authenticity which belongs to it. To all acquainted with this subject, it must be apparent that the whole matter exhibits a great relaxation of the salutary rule, that the best evidence the nature of the case will admit of must be produced. But be this as it may, the doctrine gives no sanction to the idea that these printed journals are originals. And admitting it to be sound and correct, it by no means supports the proposition that the original is not to be preserved with care and fidelity.

We have been referred, Mr. President, to the practice of the Parliament of Great Britain on matters of this kind. It is stated that that country has a Constitution as ours has; that our parliamentary proceedings were borrowed from, and have a reference to, theirs; and that we are in the daily habit of referring to parliamentary rules and parliamentary practice as our guide. From these facts the conclusion is drawn, that every power which they may exercise we can also exercise. I believe this is a faithful summary of what the honorable Senator advanced on this branch of the subject, and I take occasion to say that it all has my entire assent, save the conclusion which he has drawn. That conclusion too would be sound enough from his premises; but it is incorrect because the Senator left out one important and controlling postulate which belongs to the question, and which I shall immediately notice.

It is the constitutional provision which we have on this subject that makes all the difference for which I contend. Were it not for it, the rule referred to by the Senator, that the power to expunge from its journals any offensive matter found in them was inherent in every legislative body could not be contested. But it is obvious that a rule must be subject to the exception, provided the legislative body itself has no rules prescribed for its government by a higher authority inconsistent with the exercise of such a power. That such is the case here I affirm, and it is this circumstance which takes away all force from British precedents when applied, in a case of this kind, to the proceedings of an American Congress.

Great Britain, Mr. President, does not possess, as we do, a written Constitution. The great principles of civil and political freedom are, it is true, found in *Magna Charta*, and her bill of rights,

put forward at the Revolution of 1688. But even they do not form a constitutional charter which places them beyond the control of acts of Parliament. And we must look to all these, to ascertain what constitutional provisions exist in England controlling the rules of the two Houses of Parliament in regard to their own proceedings. I have looked into all these, sir, and I do not find in any of them a single provision prescribing rules on this subject to either House of Parliament. The matter is left entirely to the discretion and control of each body. It follows, therefore, that the inherent right which exists, I admit, in every legislative assembly to regulate its own proceedings, flourishes in full force there. To the possession and exercise of that power alone is the practice of expunging to be referred. Wholly unchecked by constitutional restrictions, they exert it as they please, without stint and without control. They are under no constitutional obligation to keep any journal; unless as a matter of convenience, I suppose they would not keep any. With such absolute power over the whole of the journal, they are of course complete masters over every part of it. They may expunge as they please, or preserve, or not preserve, as they choose. But how stands the case with us? Have we a discretion on this matter? Can we dispense with keeping a journal? And if we cannot dispense with recording our proceedings, how can we dispense with a portion of them? Let the clause of the Constitution already cited answer these questions, and after gentlemen have pondered on it, let them see what authority they can derive from the parliamentary practice of England to justify the attempt to deface and render obscure the constitutional record of this House.

In connexion with this branch of the subject, sir, let me refer for one moment to that part of the Constitution of the United States which declares that the yeas and nays shall, at the request of one-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journals. No such rule as this is found in the *Lex Parliamentaria* of England. No doubt either House might adopt it if they chose. But if they did, could any examples of theirs, by which it was refused in a particular instance, dispense us with the obligation to have the entry made in all? Surely not; and therefore I do not see why, without any constitutional obligation to keep a journal in that country, their precedents can enlighten us as to our duties here. By the way, sir, I should like to be informed whether, by this expunging process, the yeas and nays can also be erased from your journal, and the members of this body deprived of their constitutional right to have their names recorded and their opinions registered on all measures on which they vote. I suppose such a principle will be scarcely contended for; the violation would be too palpable. And as there are no English precedents to close the gap which such an act would make in the Constitution, it will hardly be thought of. Well, sir, if the yeas and nays cannot be expunged from your journal, what becomes of this constitutional privilege, also important to the constituent and the representative, by which the record of his vote is to be preserved—a record which will show the names, but give no information on what subject they were recorded? The whole proceeding, sir, offers a fine commentary on the value of constitutional barriers in resisting the passions of party in a free government.

It is, however, said that our rules of proceeding are in a great measure taken from those of the English Parliament, or were made in reference to them, and that we are in the daily habit of referring to them as a guide in cases new and unprovided for. True, sir; but does not the honorable Senator see, in this very circumstance, a very strong, if not the strongest reason against the introduction of English rules on this question of expunging? These British rules were once, sir, not only referred to in this country, they formed the law for the government of our colonial Legislatures before the Revolution. The great men, sir, who formed the Constitution of this country knew this perfectly well. They were also quite familiar with every thing in the history of the English Parliament in relation to expunging, and they knew better than I do, and quite as well as the honorable Senator from Missouri, the right on which the keeping of a journal stood there—its limitations and its extent. Now, sir, I ask, if it had been their intention to leave that power at the discretion of the American Congress, why introduce any rules at all into our Constitution on this matter? Why not leave this part of parliamentary practice to the control of the Legislature, as they left all the rest? It must strike every one, sir, on reading the Federal Constitution, as most remarkable, that in an instrument of that kind, in which nothing is looked for but general provisions, we should find such special enactments on the subject—nothing left to discretion. But that surprise, sir, readily yields to a little reflection, and the value of the clauses in question is seen. The men by whom the great charter of our Union was formed came from the school of the Revolution, so fertile of talent and of virtue. They were profoundly acquainted with all the causes by which free institutions can be upheld and may be destroyed. They knew that the legislative branch of the

government, from its construction and its powers, if corrupt, was more formidable than all the rest to the liberties of the People. In it they were aware factions must arise and riot. History had taught them how majorities in public assemblies are prone to trample on the rights of minorities. It was deemed, therefore, of the highest importance to secure, as far as possible, a record of all the acts of the Representative, and to give publicity to them, so that the People might know what each member did, and what he did not do. They wished to place before the traitor who is false to his duty here, the certainty that his evil deeds could not be concealed while living, and that an authentic record would carry down to the latest posterity his loathsome memory. Hence they determined that he should neither falsify the record of what he did, nor deprive his opponents of the evidence of their opposition to him. These were the reasons which induced the framers of the Constitution to make your journals sacred. And you do violate as holy ground as any the Constitution covers, when you lay your hands on them, and blot and deface them. If these considerations are entitled to the weight I think justly due to them, with what semblance of justice can it be urged that these matters are to be regulated by English parliamentary practice? The introduction of any rules on the subject into the Constitution excludes such an idea; and the rules themselves, inconsistent with those prevailing in England, forbid any such conclusion.

Let us, however, sir, follow this matter a little further. If, as the honorable Senator says, we are to be governed by the English practice on this subject of expunging, I presume we must take that practice entire; we are not at liberty to introduce one part of it, and reject another. There is certainly no rule in our body which prescribes how it is to be done; we must, therefore, imitate the parliamentary precedents throughout. Now, if I understand the precedents right, they establish the principle that, whenever the parliamentary proceedings infringe on the rights, real or supposed, of the Executive Chief Magistrate, he sends for the journals, or comes to the House, and strikes out the offensive matter with his own hand. When, on the contrary, the powers of the body on legislative matters are impugned by the vote, order or resolution, or are improperly exercised, the erasure is made by an officer, under the order of the House. Such appears to be the practice there; and if it is to govern us here, let us have it in its purity. The resolution, therefore, proposed by the Senator, is entirely gratuitous; the thing can be done, and, strictly speaking, ought to be done, without any action on our part. The President himself, according to the excellent rules of Parliament which the gentleman recommends to our adoption, has the right to send for our journals, and make such correction in them as he thinks fit. That Senators may see I am not mistaken on this subject, I beg leave to quote to them the following illustrious precedent, derived from the act of the renowned and sapient King James the First, of blessed memory.

The House of Commons in England, sir, at the time when their glorious contest between the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the People was about to commence, passed the following resolution:

"The Commons now assembled in Parliament, being justly occasioned thereunto concerning sundry liberties, franchises, and privileges of Parliament, amongst others here mentioned, do make this protestation following: that the liberties, franchises and jurisdiction of Parliament, are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England; and that the urgent and arduous affairs concerning the king, state, and defence of the realm, and of the church of England, and the maintenance and making of laws, and redress of mischiefs and grievances, which daily happen within the realm, are proper subjects and matter of counsel and debate in Parliament; and that, in the handling of those businesses, every member of the House of Parliament hath, and of right ought to have, freedom of speech to propound, treat, reason, and bring to conclusion the same; and that the Commons, in Parliament, have like liberty and freedom to treat of these matters, in such order as in their judgment shall seem fittest; and that every member of the said House hath like freedom from all impeachment, imprisonment, and molestation (other than by censure of the House itself) for or concerning any speaking, reasoning, or declaring of any matter or matters, touching the Parliament or Parliament business. And that, if any of the said members be complained of, and questioned for any thing done or said in Parliament, the same is to be shown to the king, by the advice and consent of all the Commons, assembled in Parliament, before the king give credence to any private information."

The sovereign just alluded to, sir, on learning this audacious avowal of right on the part of the Commons, was extremely indignant; he dissolved the body, and calling for the journals, struck out the resolution with his own hand.

Now, sir, I propose that we shall, in all things, conform to the right royal precedent. Let there be no half-way work. Let us carry out the glorious ex-

ample in all its length, breadth, and proportions.

If, however, the honorable Senator will not go the whole, I recommend to him to come as near to it as he can, and I humbly submit to him, whether he had not better so amend, or rather so modify, his resolution, that we may invite the President of the United States to visit this body, and be himself the instrument by which this stain on our proceedings shall be removed. I would propose such an amendment myself; but, as I would be compelled to vote against the resolution even so amended, I am afraid it would not be courteous to adopt such a course. But I again recommend to the honorable Senator to think of the matter, and give his proceeding the shape I propose. The Senator, I see, signifies his dissent, and I fear we must swallow the dose as he has prepared it; but hoping that my suggestion might be favorably received, I had this morning, before coming here, carried out the whole scene in my own mind.

I had imagined, sir, the Senate convened; the members in their seats; our faithful Secretary at his post. The approach of the President is announced. Immediately our Sergeant-at-Arms, a very grave and discreet person, who each day so clearly and audibly announces, 'message from the House of Representatives,' &c. &c. takes his station at the door, and, in a distinct and firm tone, cries out, 'the President of the United States.' He enters. We rise from our seats, joy gleaming in the eyes of his friends, dismay pictured on the countenances of his opponents. He traverses the room with a firm step and dignified air. You rise from your seat, sir, and receive him with that grace and urbanity which so eminently distinguish you; you salute him with affectionate complacency. He answers your salutation with kindness and dignity. All eyes are fixed on you and him, and, more favored than other mortals, our vision is blessed at the same moment with the setting and the rising sun.

The preliminaries of reception passed over, and the bustle attending it terminated, a solemn silence prevails. You slowly rise from your seat—the President does the same—you pause for a moment, and cannot conceal the emotions which the affecting scene gives rise to; you are, however, at last composed, and you address the President in these words:

"Sir:—The Senate of the United States have imposed on me the agreeable duty of announcing to you the object which has induced them to request your presence in their chamber. Deeply impressed with the value of your services in the field and the cabinet; convinced that, under Divine Providence, you have rendered more services to mankind than any other mortal who has ever lived in the tide of times," they are anxious to show their devotion to your person, and their sensibility to your fame. It is with grief they are under the necessity of saying that there is found on their journal a resolution of this body, which is unworthy of them and of you. That resolution declares that the Senate differ in opinion with you on the lawfulness and constitutionality of one of your public acts—a declaration, sir, which they had no authority to make, and which is untrue, inasmuch as it dissents from the opinion of you, the wisest and the best. The Senate have resolved that it shall be expunged from their journals, as a warning to posterity that this branch of the Legislature shall, in all time hereafter, keep within its constitutional powers, and express no opinion on any act of the Chief Magistrate. The Senate have considered, sir, that it would be more grateful to you, and more conformable to precedents drawn from the purest periods of British history, that you should expunge this odious resolution with your own hand. The manner in which the expurgation should be effected is left entirely to your discretion. To erase the resolution by drawing black lines around it, is the mode preferred by many of your friends, and particularly by that distinguished and high minded body, the Virginia Legislature. I present you, sir, this pen, that it may, in your own hand, avenge your wrongs, and shall only further say, sir, that this is the happiest and proudest moment of my life.—It is glory enough for any one man!"

Sir, I had also run out the gracious answer which the President would have made to this loyal and affectionate address, but I felt I was treading on ground which I could not approach, and I there-

Sir, I think it scarcely kind of the Senator from Missouri to deprive the world of the interesting ceremony, so royal in its precedent, and so valuable in the support which the example would afford to the cause of freedom and legislative independence. I hope, he will yet reconsider the matter, and if we are to have the process applied to our journals, give us the pure, unadulterated English practice on the subject.

But, sir, I must leave these pleasant contemplations, and return to the argument. And sir, I contend that, even admitting all the reasoning offered in support of the resolution proposed, still we have no authority to do the act which the Senate is called on to do, because the journal which it is proposed to blot and deface is not our journal, but that of a

* Vide Mr. Benton's speech.

former Congress. I think I have conclusively shown that we have no power over our own journal after it is made up; and I am not to be understood as in any respect abandoning the ground assumed in relation to it. But all the reasoning which established that proposition acquires an increased force when brought to bear on the present question. Some embarrassment is created in the mind on the first view of this matter, from an idea which commonly prevails, of the Senate being a permanent body, and that its journals, from its creation up to this time, belong to it in that character. But, sir, it is evident this position is only true when applied to the Senate in its executive capacity. In discharging its legislative function, it has a limited existence. It can only act for two years at a time, and at the end of that period which terminates a Congress its legislative powers terminate, as those of the House of Representatives do. When it meets a House of Representatives whose whole number is newly elected, it meets that body with the one-third of its members also newly elected, and both form a new Congress, and are not a continuation of the preceding one. The longer term of service of the Senators does not affect the duration of the Legislature to which they are deputed, nor destroys its distinctive character. They are members of several Congresses, but several Congresses do not enter into and merge in a continuous Senate. The Constitution of the United States vests the national legislative powers in a Congress composed of a Senate and House of Representatives, not in the Senate and House of Representatives. I contend, therefore, sir, that the Senate of the United States stands precisely in the same relation to the legislative journals of a former Congress as the House of Representatives does; and that, if the present House of Representatives has no authority to alter or deface the journal of that branch of the Legislature of the 23d Congress, this body cannot touch the journal of the Senate, which formed a part of it. We are the keepers, sir, not the owners, of the volume which contains the proceedings of that Legislature. Is it possible, sir, the extravagant proposition will be maintained that the journals of the Senate of 1790 belong to the Senate of 1836, and that they have the power to change or obliterate what is written in them, or destroy them altogether at their pleasure? And yet that proposition must be maintained, to justify the act now proposed to be done. Far from being our property, they are that of the people of the United States; and you have just as much right to order, by a resolution of the Senate, that one of the national frigates should be altered or destroyed, or one of the fortifications of the country dismantled, as you have to touch the records of a former Senate. Did there exist a law of Congress making it a penal offence to alter or deface the journal of either House of Congress, and our Secretary, who might commit this act by your order, should be indicted for it, I deny that he could successfully plead the mandate he received from you as a justification. If he offered such a plea, and it was demurred to, I hazard little in saying, that in case the matter were carried before the Supreme Court of the United States, they would hold he had no valid authority for what he had done.

Mr. Porter having here, become exhausted, a motion was made and unanimously carried, to postpone the subject under debate.

LEGISLATIVE REPRIMAND.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The following pointed, able, and dignified reprimand was delivered by Mr. Speaker Middleton to Mr. Conrad, in conformity to the resolution of the House of Representatives, on Saturday last. It was listened to with great attention by a crowd of spectators, and met with universal approbation. We have rarely seen any thing better adapted to any occasion than was the reprimand and the manner in which it was delivered.

Henry W. Conrad: This is the day on which I have been directed by the Representatives of the People of Pennsylvania publicly to reprimand you for a violation of duties, which in their opinion are due to them and to our common constituents. I need not say that it is to me a source of deep regret that any member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania should be placed in the relation to the House and the country which you occupy, and that my official station compels me to execute the judgment of your fellow-members.

That judgment has been deliberately formed, after having fairly heard your case; and the result is, that you have been found guilty of an attempt to mislead public sentiment, at the expense of the character and reputation of the Legislature of our Commonwealth, and vilify and calumniate, grossly, those with whom you were in the habit of daily communion. The object of the evidence offered by you to the committee was to show that the conversation you had with the Senator from Schuylkill was purely jocular, and that you so considered it. Supposing this to be so, it was proved to this House that your subsequent conduct in representing that an attempt to bribe a member of the Legislature had been seriously made, and your repeated assertion in public places that Senators and Representatives had been bribed, was an

utter dereliction of your duty as a man of honor, and an abandonment of that high integrity and purity of purpose which should distinguish a Representative of a free and honest People. Had not the public mind been debased, and the antidote of truth met and subdued the venom which a combination of designing men had endeavored to circulate, the most disastrous consequences must have ensued. Confidence in the purity of popular representation would have been destroyed; great enterprises of public benefit arrested; the character of the committee stigmatized; and the triumph of those, at home and abroad, who would rejoice to see your native State degraded from her primary rank in the Union, and subjected to pernicious influences from abroad, would have been complete. Among the actual agents in this disgraceful conspiracy, you have been found. It is a source of gratitude to every honest freeman of Pennsylvania, that such success was not achieved; but the pleasure which such a result occasions is greatly qualified by the conviction which has been forced upon us, that you, at least, are entitled to no exemption from the emphatic condemnation to which a share in this wicked and disgraceful scheme justly subjects you.

It is not necessary that more should now be said on this painful subject; and, in mercy to your feelings, I readily bridge my part in the painful exhibition of this day.

In conclusion, in obedience to the order of the House, and in the name of the People of Pennsylvania, whose representatives we are, and whom, through us, you and your confederates have traduced, I SOLEMNLY AND EMPHATICALLY REPRIMAND YOU.

After the reprimand had been given, Mr. C. inquired if he was still in custody. The Speaker informed him he was not; but might take his seat. He immediately left the Hall.

FROM LOUISIANA.

[The Legislature of this State consists, all told, of 67 members, of whom the names of 37 are signed to the following, and more names would have been signed, but for the absence of a few of the members.]

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, friendly to the election of HUGH L. WIRTH to the Presidency of the United States, being a majority of that body, and entertaining a deep conviction of the importance of sustaining his claims by all fair and honorable means, deem it their duty, before they separate, to unite in the expression of their sentiments on this vitally interesting subject. Believing that an impression has existed in this State and elsewhere that a majority of the Legislature of the State are favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren, and that such an impression is calculated to have an important effect, and may be used unjustly to the advantage of the opposing candidate, they would have followed the course adopted by the Legislatures of other States, by presenting resolutions nominating their candidate, but for the doubts which were felt by many of them as to the propriety of any legislative action on the subject. In order, therefore, to correct any false impression which may have existed, they deem it their duty, as it is their right, to unite in the declaration of their decided preference for HUGH L. WIRTH as the next President of the United States—preference founded on the conviction that the true and substantial interests of Louisiana will be promoted by his election, while the honor and prosperity of our common country will also be greatly advanced. They therefore pledge themselves to each other that they will use all honorable means to sustain his claims before the People of this State.

The following paragraph, from the Mobile Commercial Register of March 19th, gives alarming note of the approach of an evil predicted to us some time ago as a consequence of the hostilities waged by persons from the United States against the Mexican authority in Texas, but the danger of which, we hoped, had passed away: *National Intelligencer.*

"Accounts from New Orleans represent the money market in that city as somewhat embarrassed. From the collision between Mexico and Texas, the usual receipts of specie from Mexico have diminished, the present season, several millions of dollars; and the demand for specie in New Orleans has occasioned a reduction in Bank facilities and brought down exchange on New York to 2½ per cent. discount for the best sixty days bills. Constant and heavy drafts made on the banks for specie have rendered it necessary for them to take this course, and, in the exercise of a prudent discretion, to place themselves in a condition to meet any emergency. The effect of it is to be seen in a check to business operations generally, and we learn from undoubted authority that no sales in cotton of any consequence have been effected there for the last three days."

Fire in Tuscaloosa.—On Sunday, the 13th ultimo, a fire occurred in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, which destroyed 8 or 10 front, together with several back buildings, in the heart of the city. Loss estimated at \$40,000, a large portion of which is insured.

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HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 8.

Some writer under the signature of "Bartlett Yancey," opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, has sent a communication to the Milton Spectator, which the editor, properly enough perhaps, has rejected. On giving this notice to his correspondent, the editor advises the writer, (whether out of kindness to him, or to avoid disagreeable reminiscences we pretend not to say,) but he advises the writer to adopt a different signature, and adds: "From our knowledge of his firm adherence and attachment to republican principles, we are satisfied that Bartlett Yancey, if he were now alive, would not be found in the ranks of the present piebald opposition."

Many surprising changes have taken place in the political horizon since the bright form and polished mind of Bartlett Yancey graced the county of Caswell; and as he was but a man, it is impossible for us to say that he would not have changed also. It is therefore vain to speculate upon what would now be his opinion, if he had been permitted to remain upon this busy theatre of life; what were his opinions can be more easily ascertained. The editor of the Spectator cannot have forgotten, that when the towering mind of Bartlett Yancey guided public opinion in Caswell county, not only he, but a large majority of the people of that county were opposed to the election of General Jackson. And if he had firmness enough then to oppose the election of the popular hero of New Orleans, is it not reasonable to suppose that he would have been equally firm now in opposing the dictation of a successor? And if we are not very much mistaken, Mr. Yancey was a warm friend to the Bank of the United States, and continued so to the day of his death; will the editor of the Spectator venture to call him a Bank Whig? We have seen many mortifying examples of the veracity of the human mind; but we never had cause to doubt the stable principles of Bartlett Yancey.

The delegates from the counties of Person, Granville and Orange, to nominate a candidate for Elector from this district, to be placed on the Van Buren Electoral ticket of this state, will, it is expected, meet at this place on Tuesday the 24th of May.

Gen. Beverly Daniel, of Raleigh, has been re-appointed Marshal of the United States for the district of North Carolina, for four years from the 4th of March last.

Governor Tazewell resigned his office on the 31st ult. The Lieut. Governor, Wyndham Robertson, esq. will act as Governor of the state of Virginia until the next meeting of the Legislature.

It is said Mr. Buchanan has determined to obey the instructions of his State Legislature and vote against the expunging resolutions.

The "expunging resolutions," which were introduced into the House of Delegates of Maryland, have been rejected by that body by a vote of 47 to 23.

The bill to increase the capital of the Girard Bank in Philadelphia, after passing both houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was vetoed by the Governor, and returned with his objections; but being again passed in both houses by the required majority of two thirds, it has become a law. The vote in favor of the bill on the second passing was greater than the first—being in the House 81 to 26, and in the Senate 26 to 6. From this it would appear that the exercise of the veto power is not very palatable in republican Pennsylvania.

John Lang, esq. editor of the New York Gazette, died in that city on the 17th ult. aged 67. He had been more than fifty years connected with that paper, and was the oldest editor in the city.

The stockholders of the Citizens Bank of New Orleans have negotiated a loan with Messrs. Hope & Co. of Amsterdam, and having received two millions of the capital, the Bank will forthwith go into operation.

Wilmington Rail Road.—Our neighbors of Wilmington appear to be in earnest in their scheme for the improvement of their town. They have organized their Rail Road Company, by the appointment of Gen. Edward B. Dudley, President, James S. Green, Secretary and Treasurer, Andrew Joyner, William D. Mosely, James S. Battle, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson, William B. Meares, P. K. Dickinson, James Owen, R. H. Cowan, and Thomas H. Wright, Directors; Gen. Alexander Mac Rae, Superintendent, and Walter Gwynn, Esq. Principal Engineer. The salary of the President is fixed at \$2000, and of the Secretary and Treasurer at \$1000 per annum. 4656 shares of stock were represented at the meeting, of which 1296 were represented by proxies. Books were directed to be opened for the subscription of an additional amount, not exceeding 2000 shares.

Several routes for the road were directed to be surveyed immediately, all leading directly from Wilmington to Halifax; and it is said to be the intention of the Directors to commence the road as soon as the location is made; beginning the work at Halifax and Wilmington at the same time.

CONGRESS.

Bills have passed the Senate of the United States for admitting the territories of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union as states.

The contested election, from the 12th congressional district in this state, which has occupied the attention of the House of Representatives for some weeks, has been decided, and the question has been referred back to the people.

The question declaring that Mr. Graham was not entitled to his seat, was decided by a vote of 114 to 87. The question to admit Mr. Newland was negatively decided by a vote of 99 to 100. To this question great importance has been attached, as upon the event depended the vote of North Carolina, in case the election of President and Vice President shall go to the House, as it probably will.

A resolution was subsequently adopted to allow Mr. Newland the pay and mileage of a member during his attendance at Washington.

The expunging resolution introduced by Mr. Benton has been brought up in the Senate, and speeches have been delivered upon them by Mr. Benton, Mr. Porter, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Leigh. In our paper to day will be found a portion of Mr. Porter's speech.

Adjournment of Congress.—A resolution has been adopted by the Senate of the U. S. to adjourn on the 23d of May. In the House, the subject had not been acted on yet.

Lynch Law.—Woodbury Massey was shot dead by John B. Smith, sometime last year, in the Wisconsin Territory, West of the Mississippi river. On Smith's being brought to trial, the jurisdiction of the court was objected to, by his counsel, on the ground that the law, not having been expressly extended over that district of country, was consequently inoperative there; and the objection being sustained, Smith was set at liberty. But we now learn, that Smith having been met in the streets of Galena, on the 13th February, by Henry L. Massey, a highly respectable brother of the deceased, was shot dead by him with a pistol, at the distance of fifty yards. Massey then left the country. A bill is now before Congress, and will doubtless pass this session, to establish a Territorial Government in Wisconsin; when the law will doubtless be adequate to the punishment of crime, without a resort to such barbarous exhibitions of personal satisfaction as the above.

Raleigh Standard.

The Hon. HUGH NELSON, died, at Belvoir, his seat, in Albemarle (Virginia), on the 18th ult. Mr. Nelson had spent too large a portion of his life in conspicuous public stations, not to be well known throughout this country. He was successively a member of the Legislature of Virginia, Speaker of the House of Delegates, a Judge of the General Court, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Court of Spain.

The Columbia Hive says that the mail between that place and Charleston has been robbed four times; viz. on the 15th, 18th, 21st and 24th of March.

The Small Pox is said to be spreading in Marlborough District, 20 new cases, and several deaths having taken place.

Texas.—The Texans, in general Convention, have declared their independence. Among the signers of the Declaration, which has been published, is the name of Robert Potter, which is a sufficient refutation of the report that he had been killed. At the battle of Bejar, the Hon. David Crockett was seen at all points, animating the men to do their duty, which likewise puts to rest the rumour of his death.

The Legislature of Ohio at its last session incorporated thirty private companies to construct rail roads, five canal companies, eleven turnpike companies—22 new towns and 2 cities, nineteen new literary institutions, and nine libraries. Besides these they have made provision for the extension and completion of the Miami Canal—the construction of several other canals, and the improvement of the navigation of several rivers, by the State,—exhibiting a prosperity and enterprise scarcely equalled. *N. Y. Trans.*

It is stated in the Baltimore Transcript of the 25th ult. that several volunteer companies have been marched to the Susquehanna Rail Road, to quell a disturbance among the workmen, about 300 of whom "turned out" for higher wages.

The Boston Gazette says: "It is a circumstance reduced now to a melancholy certainty—that our city is, and for some months has been infested by a gang of desperadoes, who, from some cause or other, are determined to set fire to our dwellings, and to reduce our beautiful metropolis to a heap of smouldering ruins."

On Monday night, or rather yesterday morning, there were no less than four or five attempts in different sections of the city, of this description!"

The steamboat Benjamin Franklin, says the Mobile Commercial Advertiser, was blown up while leaving that port, by the bursting of her boilers. The killed and missing of those who were on board are variously stated, from 10 to 20, and from 15 to 20 wounded, some of them severely. Among the missing is G. W. Martin, of Rockingham, N. C.

Hallaban, who was convicted of being engaged in the late riots of the stevedores and ship laborers, and also of an assault on Mr. Brink, the Police Officer, was on Saturday sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the state prison. The other individuals concerned in the riots, were remanded to prison to appear at the term of the Court of Session.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Some of the letter writers from Washington say that Col. R. M. Johnson has demanded satisfaction of Mr. Hardin for his allusion in debate to the late wife (?) of the Colonel.

MARKETS.

Fayetteville, March 31.—Cotton 17 a 18. Bacon, 124. Corn 75 a 80. Flour, 64 a 7. Coffee, 14 a 15. Sugar, (brown) 13 a 14.

Newbern, March 30.—Cotton, 16 a 164. Flour, 8. Corn, bbl. 3 a 34. Sugar, 12.

Petersburg, March 31.—Cotton, 17 a 18. Tobacco, good and fine leaf, 10 a 13; middling, 8 a 10.

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from E. A. Hitchcock, Capt. U. S. Army, dated Fort Drake, Florida, March 11 1836.

On the 8th a negro man was sent over the river, who had a wife among the hostiles, with orders to account for his appearance among them in any way he might choose; to see and talk with them; to ascertain their location and wishes. The 9th he did not return, and much doubt prevailed as to the position and disposition of the enemy. On this day the 9th Gen. Gaines thought proper to deliver the command over to General Clinch. We all regretted, and yet were pleased with, the change; regretted to lose the presence of a tried, experienced and gallant General, whose deportment commanded respect, whose judgment insured confidence, and whose mild and amiable manners won the affectionate regard of every one; but if a change was deemed a public duty, to whom could the command be assigned with so much satisfaction to his troops, as to General Clinch, who came nobly to their aid, with all the despatch and all the assistance in his power, and whose manners were an index of his generous and heart ennobling qualities?

General Clinch, for reasons assigned in orders, directed a movement to this place, to commence on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock. In the midst of a heavy rain the march commenced, and the troops moved about seven miles and encamped. In the evening the negro man who had been sent among the foe, came in, and to our great satisfaction confirmed, in the most precise manner, the truth and sincerity of all the Indians had professed. He went among them, and found they had moved some 15 or twenty miles up the river, and had dispersed over a space of some two miles or more, in several encampments. They gave the negro every assurance of a pacific disposition on their part, stating that they had ordered their young men to abstain from war, and that they had seen our men fishing in the river, and had abstained from firing upon them. They stated that thirty had been killed in the several battles on the Withlacoochee within the 27th of February and 5th of March. It must be observed that no terms have been offered the Indians; and although there can be no doubt of having been broken in spirit, it is yet to be seen whether they will suffer the dictation of terms which it is understood are to be imposed on them. It is certainly known through the negro man that they do not wish to go west, and they may refuse to comply with a requirement to do so.

Extract of a letter dated Camp Allison, near Fort Brooke, March 12 1836.

On the eve of the 9th inst. our spies came in and reported an assemblage of Indians of about 1000, ten miles S. W. of this place. Immediately upon which our indefatigable Major Ried ordered out a detachment from his command, consisting of the Franklin, Gadsden, and one company, Capt. Searceise of the Leon volunteers, for the purpose of scouring the hammocks and surprising the enemy. Accordingly at 12 o'clock, P.M. of the same day, we took up the line of march (with our Major at our head), for their encampment, and break of day found us in their immediate neighborhood—and at daylight commenced an attack upon them in front and rear, by Capt. Shaw's company (G. V.) charging the hammock on the one side, and Capt. S's and my own on the other. As soon as the charge was ordered, the enemy fled in every direction, leaving all their camp equipage, leggings, &c., in our possession, and it was only by the utmost intrepidity in charging and scouring the hammocks

that we were enabled to overtake them, which we did at the junction of a creek, which we afterwards gave the name of Reade's creek, with Indian River, a stream of considerable size and current, with immensely wide and thick hammocks on both sides; when we came up with and killed three of the rascals; we knew of none that were wounded, and as a very heavy rain came up just at the time, we saved all we could find of them and left for our encampment. We retook a considerable quantity of the articles, such as camp equipage, soldier's clothes, &c., which has since been recognized as belonging to Dade's company, that were butchered, besides six fine ponies, eight head of cattle, and a good many other things that I do not now recollect.

The enemy being put to rout and their encampment broken up in this settlement by us on the day alluded to, Col. Lind say of the U. S. Army, with 1050 of his command, which is over 1500 at Fort Brooke, has issued orders for taking up the line of march on to-morrow for Fort King; with a view of forming a junction and communicating with Generals Scott and Gaines, who are now operating with the main body of the forces in the north. In the order of march, Col. L. has done Major R. the honor to put his command in what is considered the most dangerous position, the right of the army.

Capt. A. K. ALLISON, F. V.

Extracts of letters received in Charleston, dated Indian Key, March 17.

It is now ascertained without a doubt, that there is a large number of hostile Indians embodied near Cape Sable, within 30 miles of us, and the inhabitants of this Island are hourly in eminent danger of an attack. What we always apprehended has turned out to be the case, as they were driven from the North Eastern part of the interior, they would retreat to the Southern Point and the Keys—one canoe came to this Island yesterday with only one Spaniard in it, under the pretence to trade; suspicions however arose that he did not come alone and concluded to keep him here. In the course of the day we obliged him to tell that 2 Indians came with him, and that he had left them on an Island about one mile distant. A boat was immediately despatched with a number of men in search of them, and after some difficulty they were found and brought to this Island, where I think they will be kept safe for the present—we have every reason to believe they were spies—they have already acknowledged that there is a large number of Indians near Cape Sable. It is of great importance that a force should be immediately sent to this part of Florida. This place as well as Key West is much exposed, but have no doubt this will be the first to receive an attack; we have no protection; there is not even one Revenue Cutter now on the Coast.

Gen. Gaines issued an order on releasing his command to Gen. Clinch, in which he speaks in the most glowing terms of the conduct of the Troops under him. The following is an extract:

The commanding General cannot consistently with his views of propriety, take leave of the troops by whom he has been so manfully sustained, without tendering them his grateful acknowledgments for the consistency and courage with which they have performed every duty, and borne privations, the recital of which would not fail to command the admiration of the virtuous and wise of every section of the Republic. All did their duty cheerfully and gallantly, and when it became necessary to meet the question, whether to eat the meat of their own horses; or to abandon an important position, all cheerfully preferred this most unpleasant subsistence to any movement that would endanger the frontier. The horse meat was accordingly eaten by officers and men; until the enemy was beaten and sued for peace.

The General deeply regrets the fall of 1st Lieut. J. F. Izard, of the Dragoons, acting Brigade Major, and in command of the advance guard. He fell at the head of his corps, and though mortally wounded, had the heroic presence of mind to order "Keep your positions, men, and lie close." Lieut. Duncan, 3d Artillery, was slightly wounded. Capt. Sanders, commanding the friendly Indians, was severely wounded. Captain Armstrong, of the United States transport schooner Motto, was slightly wounded. "This officer and twenty-nine N. C. officers and soldiers of other companies of the Regiment, evinced their gallantry by their good conduct as well as by their honorable wounds. The General is convinced that he never commanded a finer corps—its Chief would do honor to any service."

TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Texas to his friend in New Orleans.

"By the latest information, Santa Ana was upon the frontiers, with from 6 to 8000 men, and was determined upon the extermination, or expulsion of the whole population of Texas. In his first essay to effect this object, his vanguard, commanded by Cos, made an assault upon the Alamo (the citadel) of Bexar, and was repulsed—accounts say with the loss of 500 men; but if we make due allowances for exaggerations, the Mexican loss will probably turn out to be some fifty men.

"The contest will doubtless be bloody, and if the Texian army should be defeated

ed on the frontiers, they will be compelled to retreat to the Colorado, as there is no line of defence to the west of that river that can effectually be defended, although they may make a temporary stand at the Guadalupe, until the population in their rear can flee across the Colorado."

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Friday	Sat
8 Friday	5 39 5 21						
9 Saturday	5 38 5 22						
10 Sunday	5 37 5 23						
11 Monday	5 36 5 24						
12 Tuesday	5 34 5 26						
13 Wednesday	5 33 5 27						
14 Thursday	5 32 5 28						

TOWN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, it was
Ordained, That no person whatever shall hitch or tie any horse, mare, gelding, mule or jackass, to any tree, or the fixtures around any tree planted or standing along and by the side walks of any street in said town, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence; and if the offender be a slave, he or she shall be punished corporally, not exceeding fifteen lashes.
 By order of the Commissioners.

THOS. CLANCY, T. Clerk.

April 7.

NEW STORE.

HAVING obtained the store house formerly occupied by Cain & Kirkland, opposite the court house, the subscribers will thankfully receive, and endeavor to merit, the support and patronage of the public. Their assortment of Goods being complete and new, and having been purchased for Cash, they can afford to intend to sell them as low as can be procured in this place. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 7.

Wanted,

A GOOD match of well-broke CARRIAGE HORSES, for which the Cash will be given.

April 7.

Enquire at this Office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1836.

The petition of Thomas Bilbo, Thomas, and Mary his wife, John Bilbo, and Harriet M. D. Bilbo, an infant who uses by her guardian, complainants,

against

William Bilbo, Adeline Bilbo, J. T. Bilbo, and Archibald C. Bilbo, defendants.

"N this case it is ordered, that the Master make publication for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte."

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

April 7.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1836.

James Worthen, Isaac Woods, Peggy Woods, Lucy Smith widow of William Smith, William Woods and Rachel his wife, and Edith Woods, administrators of Susan Faucett, complainants,

against

The children of Charles Worthen and his wife Polly, and the children of Isaac and Betsy Woods infants, and the executor or administrator of Matthew Woods, deceased, defendants.

"N this case it is ordered that the Master make publication for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendants to appear at or before the next term of this Court, to be held in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and answer, plead or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte."

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

April 7.

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, in the case of the heirs at law of Zachariah Herndon, deceased, on a petition to sell real estate, made at March term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d day of May next, being the first day of Orange County Court, on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of Land:

The Homestead or Mansion House Tract,

The Rencher Tract, and

The Jordan Tract.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

April 7.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, on the petition of Vernon Rhodes to sell Land, made at March term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the town of Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d day of May next, being the first day of Orange County Court, on a credit of one and two years, A TRACT OF LAND on the waters of Enn, containing about 275 acres.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

April 7.

FIVE CENTS REWARD!

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 20th of March, a bound boy by the name of GREEN O'DANIEL, about eighteen years of age, full face, dark hair, stout built. All persons are forbid harbouring him, under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid nor thanks given.

JAMES CRUTCHFIELD.

April 1.



LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb—
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smiles amid the gloom.

The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged whate'er our lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a Sunny Spot.

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan,
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own;

Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols blithely as a bird—
She too 's a Sunny Spot.

The child who lifts, at morn and eve,
In prayer his tiny voice,
Who grieves when'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;

In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart, without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose—
That child 's a Sunny Spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets her load,
And tears no longer flow.

Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our cold dishonor blot;
But still undimmed that spot will shine—
Reflection lights that spot.

THE PRECIPITATE MAN.

'Your fault,' said a worthy old gentleman to his young friend Frederick O'Bang, 'your fault, my dear boy, is, that you are very precipitate—a very dangerous one in a man of warm temper.' Now Frederick was about to prove the truth of this observation by flatly denying it on the spot, but the absurdity of doing so fortunately struck him; and so, after telling his friend that he would consider the point, he shook him by the hand, drove home, and shut himself up in his study.

Frederick, at the period when our story commences, had been for two years affianced to a lady of wealth, beauty, and great amiability of disposition. Miss Wrenmore loved our hero devotedly, O'Bang loved her vehemently. Ensign O'Slap was introduced to Miss W. Ensign O'Slap was an uproarious admirer of Miss W.'s style of beauty. Ensign O'Slap made her an offer of marriage; she declined it; he persevered; she resisted. In the course of time, O'Slap and O'Bang became acquainted, and the former shortly afterwards making use of the appropriate simile that 'it was the last feather on the camel's back that broke it,' made 'one more try of it,' and was finally rejected; the lady's affections were engaged. O'Slap was not a man to brook an insult; and having ascertained that O'Bang was the proprietor of the lady's heart, he challenged him; and fighting one another—slap—bang—on Battersea fields, O'Slap was killed by O'Bang. So far so bad.

A month or two afterwards, O'Bang, on his return from the continent, wrote a letter to Miss Wrenmore, informing her that he had 'come to the marvellously horrid conclusion that, as such risks to his person might be of frequent future occurrence, the marriage for all sakes had better be broken off.' It was, on hearing from his own lips that he had written this letter, that the worthy Mr. O'Bang said thus much by way of preface, we will invite the reader to accompany us to our hero's study.

There he sat in his ponderous arm-chair, with his elegant legs extended to the mantel-piece, his arms folded, his head thrown back, and the smoke winding upwards from his mouth, giving him the appearance of a contemplative chimney pot. Our hero was engaged in the noblest study of mankind—himself—not himself, O'Bang, but himself as one of the species. After keeping himself to himself, as chamber-maids say, some thirty minutes, he slowly began as follows:—Then shall I do so? shall I do so? shall I do so? three times. Is that enough? Yes, it is evidently proper for both our sakes that I should do so! In another quarter of an hour he was knocking at Mr. Wrenmore's door, in Portman square. He had determined on entreating Miss W. to consider his last letter as not written. Not long he waited in his mistress's boudoir, before the door opened and Mr. Wrenmore, jun. made his appearance.

Mr. Wrenmore, jun. said his behaviour was most precipitate. O'Bang expostulated; it was of no use. Wrenmore demanded satisfaction. O'Bang told him that 'to avoid being precipitate in this instance, he should act immediately counter to his feelings, and decline giving satisfaction.'

'You're a villain and a coward!' said Wrenmore, opening the street door.

'Good evening, sir,' said O'Bang, making his exit through it, and our hero walked slowly homeward; and on finding himself once more in the quietness of his study, he wrote a second letter to Miss

W. positively breaking off the marriage. The next morning he was on his way to his lawyer to instruct him to serve Mr. Wrenmore with a copy of a writ for slander, when a legal looking individual, with a parchment *tout ensemble*, tapped him on the shoulder, and served him with a copy of a writ for breach of promise of marriage—Wrenmore, esq. v. O'Bang, esq. In a few weeks the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of £20,000 damages. The money (with the exception of about £5,000, the entire of his fortune) was paid, and our hero vowing eternal vengeance, retired to vegetate in France on £200 a year.

'Thus,' thought O'Bang some four years afterwards, 'acting against impulse has proved worse for me than acting upon it. Therefore, I'll be precipitate again. I'll go to England and fight that horrid Wrenmore—yes, I will!'

'You're a scoundrel!' said our hero, addressing Wrenmore, on meeting him in Pallmall about three weeks afterwards, 'and no gentleman!'

A blow was struck on both sides; the next morning they were looking unutterable things at each other at Chalk Farm, and at seven o'clock Mr. Wrenmore, jun. was a candidate for a coffin. O'Bang had shot him through the heart. But his vengeance was not completely satisfied.

Our hero, months afterwards, attended a fashionable gaming house in Paris. He was surprised to find that old Wrenmore was a constant visitor also. He rejoiced at this; and fastening upon him one night, he risked all that he had in the endeavor to win an enormous amount of the venerable gambler—and did win it. Old Wrenmore survived this loss but three days, and died by the bursting of a blood vessel.

This last blow, the death of her father, killed his lovely daughter too. She died of a broken heart.

'All this,' said O'Bang to himself, the week following, 'is in consequence of my being precipitate. I see I am unfit to live.'

And O'Bang went up stairs, loaded a horse pistol heavily, and blew out what brains he had.

All this is true, and an affidavit before the lord mayor could not make it more so.

Illness may get to be a disease.—A man, dressed in rags, haggard, and marked with misery, once approached a rich man, and begged for a few pence. 'But why do you beg?' said the rich man. 'I am afflicted with a secret disease,' said the beggar, 'and shame prevents my naming it to you.' 'Let us step aside,' said the rich man, 'and tell me your disease; if it is in my power I will relieve you.' They stepped aside, and the pauper opened his robe. But the rich man could discover no evidence of disease. 'Listen,' said the beggar, 'My disease does not show itself on the skin; it lurks in my bones, it infects my blood, it reigns over my nerves and sinews. It restrains my efforts; it paralyzes my body and my mind; it makes me weak, imbecile, useless. It makes me a wretch—it makes me what you see me—a beggar.' 'What is this horrid disease?' said the rich man. 'It is indolence,' said the pauper.

Parley's Almanac for 1836.

Remarkable Fact.—In the last number of Silliman's Journal, in an article 'On Currents in Water,' it is asserted that if a tub or other vessel be filled with water, and a hole made near the middle of the bottom to discharge it, the water will acquire a rotary motion corresponding with the course of the sun; and if means are used to produce an opposite motion, upon withdrawing these means, the former direction will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance, but of natural laws, constantly operating.

A Juvenile Yankee Trick.—In the village of New Bedford, the boys were in the habit of playing at foot-ball. A cross grained old chap, who kept a crockery store, was somewhat annoyed by the juvenile sport, and whenever a foot-ball came in his way, would seize upon it, take it into his store, and, sans ceremony, clap it into his stove. A few days since, having made prize of one of the offensive articles in question, and adopted his usual course, he soon found he had 'caught a tartar.'—A horrible explosion took place—the stove was blown 'sky high'—the store was shattered by the shock, and about 40 dollars worth of crockery was dashed in pieces. It is unnecessary to add, that the urchins who had so often been interrupted in their sport by *Soursoaps*, had charged their foot-ball with gunpowder, by way of practical hint to the old fellow to let them alone in future.

Rep. Herald.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY.

It is now about three years since the destruction by fire of the Treasury building, with the greater part of its contents. Never, perhaps, did so serious a public calamity, in any country, produce so little excitement, raise so little curiosity, or provoke so little censure of the Government. The Opposition press, slow to censure except where there is just ground for it, forbore accusation, because they saw nothing in the circumstances of the case to impute to the Administration. Of neglect of due care and precaution, there

was sufficient evidence in the fact of the conflagration; but censure for that would have fallen upon subordinates, such as watchmen, &c. already sufficiently afflicted by the loss of their employments, and the censure was either withheld or sparingly bestowed.

Upon a vague suspicion of design being at the bottom of this fire, examination into the matter was made, by the proper authorities, at the instance of the Executive; and, after full investigation, nothing appeared to justify the belief that the fire was not the result of accident.

Time, however, which is often the only test of truth to the senses of mortals, has disclosed circumstances which leave little doubt of this fire having been the work of a conspiracy of individuals, of whom some were directly, and others indirectly, instrumental in producing the conflagration. The matter has, we believe, been some time in the course of investigation; but, as secrecy was important to success in the pursuit of evidence and the criminals, we should have refrained from noticing it even now, were it not that the bringing to this city one of the persons implicated has been noticed in the Baltimore papers. Such an individual, arrested in the city of New York, arrived in Washington city on Saturday, in custody of several peace officers, and is now in confinement. Another, we have heard, is in confinement in Canada, and one or more others elsewhere. The evidence must be in some degree circumstantial. We have reason to think, however, that the whole iniquity will be brought to light and judicially established. The desire to destroy evidence in the public records will probably appear to have been the motive of this desperate action.

Nat. Intel.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Hawks has taken passage in the packet of the 24th inst. for England, and we hardly know whether to express more of regret or pleasure at the announcement; regret at the departure of one whose invaluable services will make even his temporary absence severely felt, or pleasure at the prospect of the credit which will redound to the Church, from his being represented abroad by the eloquent Rector of St. Thomas's, and the permanent good which may be expected to result from the transatlantic researches of the historian of the Church in Virginia. The object of Dr. Hawks, if we are correctly informed, is to obtain access to the many important documents in the British libraries, illustrative of the early history of the American Church. Dr. Hawks will carry with him the best wishes of our community, for the successful accomplishment of his important labors, and for his safe and speedy return.

Churchman.

Extract of a letter from a private gentleman at Paris, dated Jan. 23, 1836.

'France has declared, by her Chamber of Deputies, that the nationality of Poland must be preserved; that the equilibrium of Europe must be restored; that they are pleased at the close intimacy with England, and that they hope the mediation of England will be able to settle the affair with us, to the honor of two great nations, all which means to say to the King, form an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain, demand from the Emperor of Russia the observance of the treaty of Vienna; if he refuses it, execute it by force of arms, and pay the United States the money, we are satisfied. That this will be the case; that there will be a war with Russia before the year expires, is just as sure as that the world will last that long.'

The Hon. Samuel P. Carson, formerly of North Carolina, having removed to Texas, is now a member of the Convention assembled to form a Constitution for that revolted Territory.



WATCHES, Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE received an additional supply of goods in their line, which makes the assortment extensive, and they assure those who want watches that they can be suited, as they do not sell one without warranting it to be good. In addition to WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. they have

Britannia & Plated Ware, A LARGE STOCK OF Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Watches repaired carefully, and warranted in every instance.

They would respectfully solicit those of their customers whose accounts are of six months' standing, to pay the same.

October 22.

Bank Stock For Sale.

10 SHARES of the capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of James Williamson, dec'd will be sold before the Court House in Hillsborough, on Thursday of the next day County Court.

JOHN M. DICK, R. P. WILLIAMSON, Esrs.

March 4.

A List of Letters, Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of April, 1836, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Sullivan Leigh
Selden Arnold	Miss Reany Martin
Martha Anderson	Andrew Murdock
Wm. E. Anderson	A. D. Murphy
Mrs. Mary R. Anderson	Thos. C. Moore or Samuel Strayhorn
B	O
John Booth	Thos. McCracken
Mrs. Elizabeth Boykin	Mrs. Nancy Moore
C	Anderson Malone
Clerk of the Court of Orange	N
Henry N. Daughtrey	Wm. Nelson
Barton Clarke	James W. Nobles
John Creek, Elberly's Creek	P
Thos. Christian	Gideon Price
Wm. Cobb	Loften K. Pratt
Wm. Clark	Jos. Pope & Co.
John Cooley	Anthony Peltier
Charles Cooley	James Parks
James Clark	Nancy Peterson
Wm. Chambers, jr.	R
Stated Clerk of the Free City of Orange	Archibald Riggs
Nath. Critcher or Burton	John Rider
Clark	Wiley Ruge
D	William Rose
Reuben Carden	William Robertson
H. E. Dickenson	Eliza D. Reeves
Wm. B. Dillard	William D. Reeves
F	S
Thomas Fossett	John Scott
Mary S. Ferrand	W. Southerland
John Faucette	John Shaw
G	Samuel Stubbins
Stephen Glass	Alonso S. Sprague
Thos. W. Gooch	James Scarlett
H	Sheriff of Orange
Thos. W. Holden	L. L. Stephenson
David Hart	Wm. H. Scott
Elizabeth Holder	Hiram Strain
F or H Hall	William Strayhorn
Wm. Horne	T
Dr. W. Hensley	Catlet C. Tinnin
Nathaniel Hicks	Robert E. Troy
J. S. High	John W. Thompson
J	Alsey Thompson
Levi Jackson	V
Edmund Jones	Jesse Vickers
Thos. Jones	W
K	William B. Williams
Wm. Kirkland	N. A. Williams
Daniel W. Keer	Rev. Henry Wood
L	George W. Walker
Isaac Laws	David Williams
Frances Lewis	W. N. Whitted
Jas. Lindley or Lindsay	DeBarnis Walker

Those calling for advertised letters will please say they are advertised.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.

April 1.

LOOK AT THIS!

AM already called on by the Post Office Department to pay to the Contractor on this line what is due to that department. I do therefore most earnestly hope that all who are in arrears for either letter or newspaper postage, will call and pay their respective dues, as I have no other means of paying, and no indulgence will be given to me.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

April 1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the heirs and legatees of JOHN DUKE, deceased, that the subscriber is now ready to settle with them, on demand, and will not hereafter consider himself as liable for interest.

MOSES GUESS, Adm'r in right of his wife.

March 15.

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$8,000 for \$4!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Fourth Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at HILLSBOROUGH, on Saturday, the 9th April,

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$8000!

AND 10 PRIZES OF \$1,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of \$8,000—one of \$3,000—one of \$2,000—ten of \$1,000—ten of \$500—twelve of \$300—besides many of \$200, \$100, \$50, &c. &c.

amounting in all to 180,000 Dollars!!

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars
Halves, 2 dollars
Quarters, 1 dollar

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of five per cent.

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

No. 37,340, \$6,000, was sold at Oxford in a package of quarter tickets.

No. 59,376, \$1,000, was sold at Hillsborough in a package of half tickets, besides many small prizes.

March 17.

The Beautiful and Thorough-bred Horse

SNOWDEN,

Will stand this season at my stable—terms made known in bills. He unites great beauty and strength, with the richest pedigree, in which is combined all the best blood both of modern and ancient times. A superior horse has at no time stood here.

A. J. DAVIE.

February 25.

House and Lot For Sale.

The House and Lot on Queen street, belonging to Miss Mary W. Burke, is for sale. The House contains six rooms, is very convenient for a small family, and is pleasantly situated. On the lot are also a good Kitchen, Smoke House, and Stables. For terms apply to JAMES WEBB.

March 10.

Town Property For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, in Hillsborough, for sale, his situation in one of the most eligible in the place as a private residence. It contains six acres, has a spring on it, and a constant branch running through it; the House is a comfortable family residence, containing six rooms, with four fire places, with the usual Out-closets; a large Barn, with convenient and roomy Stables.

Also a Lot of near two acres on the opposite side of the street. This lot is well enclosed, has a framed House on it, 30 feet by 14, with a good brick chimney.

Also a Lot in the bend, containing 2 1/2 acres, a house on it used as a Stable, with one large Stall and Feed Room.

This property will be sold in fair, may low terms, as the subscriber intends removing West, either for cash or credit.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

February 25.

Dr. Norwood has removed his

shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Huntington as a dwelling house, two doors west of Mr. Stephen Moore's Store, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.

January 5.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1836.

The State } Aaron. Removal for trial on the second Monday in May next, to Caswell county.

Henry Harris } v. The Prisoner being a man of colour, and it being suggested to the Court here that he is supposed to be a runaway slave, but the owner being unknown; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in one of the papers printed in this state, giving notice that his owner, if he be a slave, may come forward and defend him. The said Henry Harris is stout made, six feet high, yellow complexion, very active and intelligent, quick spoken, and very brilliant eyes. He had heretofore been convicted of petit larceny and sentenced to the jail of said county of Orange; and was also committed as a runaway slave, not being able to give an account of his freedom, &c. During his said confinement he committed arson by burning the jail of said county of Orange; and at the Term last aforesaid, was by the Court ordered to be sent to Person county jail for safe keeping.

Witness George W. Bruce, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March A. D. 1836.

GEO. W. BRUCE, C. S. C.

March 25.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, letters of administration upon the estate of JOHN RIDER, deceased, were granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

STEPHEN MOORE, Adm'r.

March 25.

JANUS,

Will stand the ensuing season, a part of his time at Hillsborough, and a part at Pratt's Store. For particulars see handbills.

YANCY BAILY.

March 25.

CO-PARTNER WANTED.

THE business of conducting this paper has become so burthensome, that I cannot do it justice and do myself justice in other respects. I wish therefore, to take a partner into the Editorial department of the Watchman. I should regard a high degree of qualification as indispensable; for whether the present Editor possesses that or not, I am able to show incontrovertible proof that the establishment is in a high degree profitable, and every way improving.

I would prefer a gentleman of the bar, who would be willing to form a co-partnership in the law practice also. Letters (post paid) will be promptly answered, detailing the affairs of the office, (more than ought to be done in an advertisement) and giving my views of all the advantages of the proposed arrangement; a personal conference, however, would be necessary before closing such a contract.

H. C. JONES.

Watchman Office, Salisbury, N. C.

FOR SALE.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPETIC PILLS. B. W. W. GRAY'S INVARIABLE OINTMENT, and Dr. A. G. HULL'S IMPROVED Hinge and Pivot TRUSS.

ALLEN PARKS.

November 5.

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

BLANKS for sale at this Office

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.